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News Summary

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Not everyone is happy with the way a dispute was resolved between trustees of the University of Arkansas system and the university's Little Rock campus. Story on Page 5.

Integrating research on women into traditional liberal-arts courses is the newest front in the academic war between the sexes. Story on Page 8.

California's community colleges are being attacked for growing too rapidly—in the wrong direction. Story on Page 11.

Entrepreneurs are using computers to help students locate scholarships offered by corporations, labor unions, and other private groups. Story on Page 14.

President Reagan may propose even deeper cuts in the fiscal 1982 budget for the Department of Education than he has to date. Story on Page 15.

A proposal to halve the budget of the Fulbright program of international academic exchanges has set off a flurry of lobbying by supporters. Story on Page 15.

Civil-rights advocates and college representatives sharply disagree on some of the Labor Department's proposed changes in its affirmative-action rules. Story on Page 15.

Conservative governments now may pose more threats to higher education than leftist and radical groups, an international organization says. Story on Page 21.

Max Palevsky says his fledgling journal *democracy* was needed because other leftist journals in the U.S. had "run out of intellectual capital." Story on Page 23.

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Fall Enrollment Put at 12.3 Million, a New Record; Up 1.6 Pct. in a Year

Surveyor reports that community colleges, part-time students account for most of growth

By Jack Magarrell

College enrollment has increased again this fall to a record high, according to estimates based on a national survey of more than 1,000 institutions.

Results of the survey, conducted each fall by the University of Alabama and the American College Testing Program, indicate that total college enrollment is up about 1.6 per cent over last year's. That would mean about 12.3 million students are on American campuses this fall.

Community colleges and part-time students account for the largest share of the growth.

The number of people enrolled this fall is up by an estimated 3.2 per cent at two-year colleges, compared with 0.5 per cent at four-year institutions, according to the director of the survey, J. Ernest Mickler, who is assistant vice-president for planning and operations at the University of Alabama.

The increases are not as large as those Mr. Mickler reported a year ago. Then, the one-year enrollment increases were 7.7 per cent at two-year colleges, 3.6 per cent at four-year institutions, and 5.1 per cent at all institutions combined.

Enrollment has been deliberately reduced or limited at a number of state institutions because of budget restrictions.

This fall's increase, though small, comes at a time when the number of 18-year-olds in the population is declining. According to Census Bureau estimates, there are 1.9 per cent fewer 18-year-olds this year than there were last year and 3.4 per cent fewer than there were two years ago, when that age group reached its peak.

Job Market, Economy Cited

The continued growth of enrollment in the face of adverse population trends was attributed by Mr. Mickler to the poor job market and the general tendency for enrollments to go up when the country's economy goes down.

"This is, I think, a reflection of economics more than demographics," he said.

The enrollment increase this year might have been larger than last year's, he said, if federal aid to students had not been reduced.

New guidelines restricting the availability of federal financial aid to students could result in "substantial enrollment declines next year," he said.

Mr. Mickler said reductions in student aid this year might have contributed to the increase in part-time enrollment.

"Many who would have been full-time students probably found it financially necessary to accept jobs and enroll as part-time students," he said.

At four-year colleges and universities this fall, the number of part-time students increased by 3.1 per cent, according to the survey, while enrollment of full-time students declined by 0.5 per cent.

The number of part-time students at two-year colleges rose by 3.6 per cent this fall, compared with an increase of 2.7 per cent in full-time students.

The survey indicates that part-time students now account for 42 per cent of total enrollment—for about 28 per cent at four-year institutions and 61 per cent at two-year colleges.

Women outnumber the men enrolled at

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Scientists Warn White House, Congress About Dangers of Cuts in Basic Research

By Kim McDonald

WASHINGTON

Anticipating severe reductions in federal support, more than 80 leaders in American science—including university presidents and directors of national laboratories—have warned the Reagan Administration that deep cuts in basic research would do "irreversible damage" to the country's science and technology enterprise.

In a statement sent to members of Congress as well as Administration officials, the scientists and administrators argued that strong programs of basic research were necessary to support the President's own goals of economic growth and increased national security.

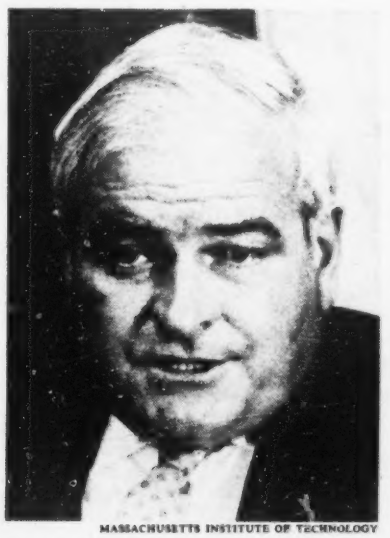
Basic research, as well as science-education programs, they said, should be protected from "abrupt changes" in federal support and from across-the-board cuts in research-and-development funds.

'Unprecedented' Meeting

The statement came from a meeting of science leaders—who included several Nobel Prize winners—at the National Academy of Sciences last week. The meeting was organized by Frank Press, president of the academy and former science adviser to President Carter. The purpose was to bring the scientists together with Administration officials to try to find ways of preserving basic research while meeting the Administration's goals of reducing the federal budget.

CHRONICLE PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN C. PHILLIPS

Marvin L. Goldberger, California Institute of Technology: "I don't think we should just simply sit back and roll over about taking these cuts."



MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Paul E. Gray, Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Government budgeting "has an extremely erosive effect on research at universities."

Mr. Press said he had organized the "unprecedented" meeting after receiving numerous calls from university administrators and directors of national laboratories expressing alarm about President Reagan's

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

FACT-FILE

Adult-Education Students

Number of registrations in noncredit courses, 1979-80

Subject area	Universities	Other 4-year	2-year	Public	Private	All institutions
Agriculture and natural resources	215,685	31,048	75,122	320,099	1,756	321,855
Architecture and environmental design	14,215	5,351	12,179	24,959	6,786	31,745
Area studies	8,720	7,435	47,500	58,142	5,513	63,655
Biological sciences	18,829	19,811	13,534	47,597	4,577	52,174
Business and management						
Accounting	25,161	15,927	32,032	59,154	13,966	73,120
Investments and securities	19,918	20,889	45,240	69,374	16,673	86,047
Marketing and purchasing	17,853	8,935	12,127	30,462	8,453	38,915
Real estate	55,668	36,148	102,951	165,081	29,686	194,767
Other	321,101	176,711	318,319	733,443	82,688	816,131
Communications	33,257	48,036	73,872	125,831	29,334	155,165
Computer and information sciences	12,708	21,114	21,312	40,389	14,925	55,214
Education	342,145	155,524	324,395	696,783	125,281	822,064
Engineering	160,918	57,984	45,023	243,897	20,028	263,925
Fine and applied arts						
Art	26,422	44,580	257,713	294,424	34,291	328,715
Music	34,110	60,269	98,296	171,279	21,396	192,675
Dance and drama	21,525	59,848	248,896	305,596	24,673	330,271
Other	37,092	113,238	301,605	393,063	58,872	451,935
Foreign languages	25,489	43,153	83,851	123,082	29,411	52,493
Health professions						
Nursing	121,677	112,972	57,303	224,765	67,187	291,952
Medicine	294,727	306,324	2,160	365,792	237,419	603,211
Other	223,374	191,546	308,923	637,115	86,728	723,843
Home economics	82,244	53,957	514,010	623,423	26,788	650,211
Interdisciplinary studies						
Women's studies	36,978	24,677	44,508	73,783	32,380	106,163
Civic and community affairs	58,590	57,411	128,807	225,192	19,616	244,808
Other	64,345	11,470	28,762	85,855	18,722	104,577
Law	72,606	23,241	36,111	98,327	33,631	131,958
Letters	46,596	38,157	51,911	106,736	29,928	136,664
Library science	7,560	1,356	3,289	10,667	1,538	12,205
Mathematics	7,736	21,683	19,204	44,377	4,246	48,623
Military sciences	263	202	2,388	2,844	7	2,851
Occupational technologies						
Business and commerce	52,563	21,664	276,508	338,743	11,692	350,435
Data processsing	5,317	3,319	32,101	34,506	6,229	40,737
Health and paramedical	38,618	28,846	355,429	385,882	37,011	422,893
Mechanical and engineering	20,386	36,521	421,036	466,842	11,101	477,943
Natural science	13,134	33,601	105,485	143,291	8,929	152,220
Public-service-related	46,980	52,949	132,791	226,276	6,444	232,720
Other	337	325	6,926	7,588	0	7,588
Physical education and avocational instruction						
Hobbies	5,996	30,321	226,775	250,147	12,945	263,092
Physical fitness	50,994	34,934	349,048	397,582	37,394	434,976
Sports	82,689	30,844	286,927	374,791	25,669	400,460
Other	10,370	8,328	144,046	157,351	5,393	162,744
Physical sciences	22,766	13,374	24,297	55,950	4,487	60,437
Psychology	41,053	36,733	111,225	159,721	29,290	189,011
Public affairs and services	176,043	72,463	91,007	322,896	16,615	339,513
Social sciences	60,644	136,670	70,686	243,507	24,493	268,000
Theology	53,318	33,080	6,764	25,575	69,587	95,162
Other subject areas	41,923	5,139	8,299	39,998	15,363	55,361
Total	**3,154,100**	**2,393,802**	**6,738,320**	**10,831,664**	**1,454,558**	**12,286,222**

Note: Data are from a 1980 survey based on a stratified sample of 500 colleges and universities.

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

3 in 4 Colleges Found Offering Noncredit Study

WASHINGTON

About three-quarters of the country's colleges and universities now offer noncredit education for part-time adult students, according to a new survey by the National Center for Education Statistics.

The survey found that of 3,165 higher-education institutions, 2,285 provided some form of adult and continuing education. Included in the group are 158 universities, 1,148 four-year institutions, and 979 two-year colleges. The remaining institutions offered no noncredit activities.

More than 85 per cent of the offerings were in academic and professional areas such as business, education, health, liberal arts, and sciences. About 15 per cent were courses in technology for business, industry, and other fields.

In general, N.C.E.S. defines adult and continuing education as "organized instructional activities" at least three hours long for adults who want to increase their general knowledge or improve their skills through part-time education.

According to the survey, which is conducted every two years, higher-education institutions had a total of 12.3 million registrations in noncredit offerings in 1979-80.

Somewhat fewer than a third of the registrations were in courses in continuing professional education. Half were at two-year colleges.

Robert Calvert, Jr., project officer for the survey, said the 1980 figures indicated that participation by colleges and universities in noncredit instruction was leveling off.

'A Whopping Increase'

"The number of institutions that offered continuing education and the number of course registrations more than doubled between 1968, when 1,100 institutions reported 5.6 million registrations, and 1976," he said. "This was a whopping increase. Since then we have reached a plateau."

Earlier surveys showed that since 1976, about the same number of colleges and universities had continued to offer noncredit programs, although the number of students enrolling in continuing education had increased steadily. In the survey two years ago, institutions reported about 10.2 million registrations.

The new survey found that far more public than private colleges and universities provided noncredit education.

About 1,395 public institutions, but only 890 private ones, offered instruction for adults. Another 785 private institutions were not involved in continuing education.

More than half the colleges and universities now award "continuing-education units" as a measure of participation in noncredit instruction.

The 1980 survey was based on a stratified sample of 500 colleges and universities, rather than on the total number of higher-education institutions that participate in the annual N.C.E.S. Higher Education General Information Survey.

The final report based on the survey should be available late in December from the Adult and Vocational Surveys and Studies Branch, National Center for Education Statistics, 400 Maryland Ave. S.W. (Presidential Building), Washington 20202.

—BEVERLY T. WATKINS

The Ministry of Education of
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
and
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Announce for the Summer of 1982 and the Academic year 1982-83

LANGUAGE COURSES IN CHINA

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